KANSAS.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY. LEAVENWORTH CITY, Aug. 29, 1856.

We have never before had times so perilous as at greent. It seems as if all our citizens must ome involved in the civil tumult. No Free-State man who has taken any part in political matters is safe for a moment. Nearly all such men have left either for the States or for the interior of the Territory; and Pro-Slavery men who have heretofore been moderate in their conduct are now leading bands of ruffians.

Emery, who has a company under his command, and under whose orders Pimbleton was killed in our streets yesterday, has hitherto been a man of peace. He is the principal mail contractor in the Territory. Wm. H. Russell gives his name to inflammatory dispatches, calling Missourians to arms, and indorsing all the falsehoods which have been employed in raising the present tumult. I have conversed with a prisoner who was released from one of their camps yesterday. He names to me many men who have passed among us as honorable and peaceable citizens, who are now leagued with the Border Ruffians. Party spirit and the sanction which a great national party has given to the Kansas frauds have beguiled them into the most

reckless excesses.

Ex-Governor Shannon is in town to-day on his Ex-Governor Shannon is in town to-day on his way eastward. He says that Gen. Lane can command nearly three thousand men, and he warns Pro-Slavery men from any attempt, with their present force, to subdue the Free-State men of Kansas. It is reported, on every hand, that Lane has a force sufficient for any emergency. Yet there is doubting in some quarters. Why does he not rid Leavenworth and vicinity of the assassins and the bands of margaders who infest every public road. bands of marauders who infest every public road, they say? The answer is this: Gen. Lane, and the Free-State men in arms, have not attacked any party which was not openly and unquestionably gullty of violent and flagrant outrages against life or property. None others have been molested, and the history of our troubles will prove this. The citizens of Kansas have had no law for their pro-

What will be the end of the war in Kausas, God

THE BATTLE OF OSAWATTAMIE. We find the following in The St. Louis Democrat of

Front The Western Dispatch Extra, Aug MEN, ARMS, AMMUNITION AND PROVISIONS

MEN, ARMS, AMMUNITION AND PROVISIONS WANTED.

Mr. F. F. Shepherd and three others have just arrived in this city from Bull Creek with the letters we publish below. From Mr. Shepherd we learn that the Abolitonists have committed numerous outrages and murders within a few days past. Cattle and horses have been run off, houses burned, property destroyed, and Pro-Slavery settlers murdered, or forced to take refuge in the brush and wood along the streams and ravines.

refuge in the brush and wood along the streams and ravines.

A battle took place yesterday morning between two hundred and fitty Pro-Slavery men under Gen. Reid and about two hundred Aboltionists under command of Brown, the assassin. The first fire came from the Aboltionists, wounding five Pro-Slavery men. A piece of artillery was fired upon the Aboltion forces, and three of their number killed. A charge was immediately made by Gen. Reid, in which not less than thirty of the enemy were killed (our informant thinks that there were more than that number) and four taken prisoners. The notorious Brown and one of his sons were certainly killed. ere certainly killed.

Many of the Abolitionists, in their flight, attempted to swim the river, and a number were drowned.

Osawattamic was burned to the ground, every house, as well as its contents, being reduced to ashes. There were no women or children in the place.

All those wounded before the charge will recover,

with proper care. Mr. Jackson has a more serious wound than any one of the five.

Reid commanded 250 men. The number under Brown ceuld not be estimated, as they were partly concealed by the bushes and into which they commenced retreating soon after the first fice.

Four ware conjugated as prisoners. Two Pro-Slavery

concealed by the bushes and into which they conmenced retreating soon after the first fire.

Four were captured as prisoners. Two Pro-Slavery
men were prisoners in the hands of Brown, and were
rescued by Reid's forces. From them Mr. Shepherd
learned that a battle had taken place in the due-tion
of Fort Scott, in which Brown killed thirteen of the
kw-and-order citizens of the Terrnory. We could
gather none of the particulars.

We are personally acquainted with Mr. Shepherd,
and vouch for him as an honorable, reliable man.
Here are the letters. Shall the appeal be fruitless?

CAMP, BULL CREEK, Ang. 31.

Gentlemen: I moved with 250 men on the Abolition fort and town of O-sawattamie—the headquarters
of old Brown—on night before last; marched 40 miles
and assaulted the town without dismounting the men,
about sunrise on yesterday. We had a brisk fight for
an hour or more, and had five men wounded—none
dangerously—Capt. Boyce, William Gordon and three
others. We killed about 30 of them, among the number, certain, a son of old Brown, and almost certain,
Brown himself; destroyed all their animunition and
provisions, and the boys would burn the town to the
erround. I could not kelp it!

provisions, and the boys would burn the town to the ground. I could not help it!

We must be supported by our friends. We still want men and ammunition—ammunition of all sorts.

Powder, muskets, balls and caps. is the constant cry.

I write in great haste, as I have been in saddle, rode 100 miles and fought a battle without rest.

Your friend.

REID.

Your friend,
Your friend,
Your friend,
TAMP AT BULL CREEK, Aug. 31, 1856.

ISAAC HOCKADAY, HERRY, AND OTHERS—Gea's:
Gen. Reid, with 250 men, had a fight at Osawattame
yesterday. We had four men wounded: Capt. Boyce
had his wrist broken. Gordon of Clay. Capt. Boyce
had his wrist broken. Gordon was shot in the shoulder.
Young Jackson of Heward was shot in the mouth—
hadly hurt. Geo. Gordon of Lafayette, shot in the
thigh. Young Parker of Lafayette was shot in the leg.
The Abolitionists made the attack. We killed 20
and burnt the town.
Same evening a large number made their appearance

and burnt the town.

Same evening a large number made their appearance mear camp. We expect to have a fight at Prairie City.

We then march to Lawrence, where we will have the big fight. We need men and means. There are here now 1,200 men, and about 800 opposite Lawrence that

Will operate with us.

Brown was supposed to be killed at Ottawatomic.

Urge all men to come on. Yours, JAS. CHILES. In addition to the above, we have been shown a let-

ter of the same date as the extra, from Leavenworth, to a gentleman in this city, from which we make the owing extracts: "Leavenworth, Aug. 31, 1856.

"Leavenworth, Aug. 31, 1856.
"Old Osawattamie Brown is maintaining his ground south of Kaw River. His force consists of about two hundred men. It is reported that he has had an engagement with the invading forces, as they have entered that portion of the Territory. News was received at Westport that in the collision between Brown's men and the Pro-Slavery party, some eighty of the latter, ext of a company of three hundred, were killed and wounded.

"Brown's loss is stated at much less. Capt. Wilkes's company of fifty Carolinians arrived at Leavenworth

a day or two since.

"They 'pressed' a sufficient number of horses in the neighborhood to mount themselves.

"The Pro-Slavery force, consisting of Georgians, Carolinians, and other late emigrants from the South, are encamped some eight or ten miles from this city, in the interior. Some 860 of Lane's men are between

and Lawrence.

The day before yesterday a company of about ten persons, on their way from Lawrence to Leavenworth, were taken prisoners by F. Emory's (Pro-Siavery) men. In the party arrested were Mrs. Hops (wife of the unformate man who was shot and scalped by Fugate, some ago); her brother-in-law; an old man of seventy years of age; and a young man, all of whom were en route for St. Louis at the time. The men were taken to the Pro-Siavery camp; the weman and children were permitted to go to Leavenworth. Mrs. Hops took pas-sage on the J. M. Convers, but her brother-in-law was not permitted to accompany her. One of these prisoners, a German, was shot down in the streets of Leavenworth City, in endeavoring to effect his escape from

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF

OSAWATTAMIE.

From The Giaspan Times Aug. 4.

Messrs. Rice Patterson and S. Q. Cary reached this place last night, direct from the seat of war, and brought us the following highly important news, which we stop the press to lay before our readers and the public.

Public.

CAMP BULL CREEK, Sept. 1, 1856.

FRIEND GREEN: We write to inform our friends that we have had an engagement with the enemy in which we were completely victorious.

Evening before last (Aug. 30) 250 men were dispatched to Osawattamie, about 30 miles from this place, the headquarters of the notorious Capt. Brown. We made a forced march, traveling all night, and reached the place about an heur after sunrise. We had ane six-pounder. The enemy commenced firing on us at half a mile, which is point blank range for

Sharp's rifica. They had taken cover under a thick growth of underwood, and numbered about 159.

We charged upon then, having to march 800 yards across an open prairie, against an unseen 600 yards across an open prairie, against an unseen foe, through a hailstorm of rific bullets. This was done with a coolness and ability unsurpassed, until we got within 50 yards of them, when we commenced a gailing fire, which together with some telling rounds of grape from our cannon, soon drove them from their hiding place, with a loss of some 20 or 30 men killed.

We lost not a single man, and had only five or six wounded. I had with me 50 of our men, all of whom were in the holtest of the engagement, and distinguished themselves—they being about one-third of all who were in the fight, so that we routed them from their covert man to man. We had three men wounded, one badly, and two slightly. We burned their town and returned to camp last night about 10 o'clock.

Notwithstanding this brilliant success we found it impossible to manch upon Lawrence, for want of men and munitions of war, and have fallen back upon Cedar Creek to wait for reenforcements. Will Missouri forever slumber? If this expedition fails we have nothing to hope for! Is it possible we are to endure hardships and fatigues for nothing, and our friends not make a common cause with us? We ought to have 5,000 men, to drive these cut-throats from this Territory. Already we have slumbered until the last Pro-Slavery man who came here with the promise of prote-tion, has been murdered or driven away—his house burned, and even his children stripped of their clothing. Every section presents awful pictures of murder and rumed settlements—and those who have done all this are now at Lawrence, about 1,500 strong, and should we leave here, this country is turned over, irretrievably, to a gang of murderers, whose thirst for blood and plunder, here, this country is turned over, irretrievably, to a gang of murderers, whose thirst fer blood and plander,

ill seen carry them to our own homes. Let our friends come by boat to Kansas City, and from thence to Lawrence is only,
which can be traveled on foot in two days. We wanted to the soldiers—we have already too many horses. Send on men immediately or never. Ship cannon with them.

CONGRAVE JACKSON,
G. M. B. MAUGHAS,
Cap. Lemp. B.

CEDAR CREEK, Sept. 1, 1856. GENTLEMEN: We want infantry—men who will serve on foot. Let there be one two-horse wagon for each squad of ten men. The horses from the Counties below can be sent by land; the men and wagons can come by steamboat. Let what can be done be done one can be sent by the country of the country of

Yours truly,
D. R. ATCHISON,
CONGRAVE JACKSON,
G. M. B. MAUGHAS.

Messes. PATTERSON and CARRY.

THE MOVEMENTS IN KANSAS. ondence of The St. Louis Republican. CAMP AT INDIAN CEER, K. T., Sept. 2, 1856.

A number of different reports having no doubt reacled you concerning the battle of Osawatamie, I propose to give a correct account of the doings of the Pro and Anti-Slavery parties in this beautiful Territory

of Kalsas. On Saturday, the 23d of August, we left our camp at On Saturday, the 23d of August, we left our camp at Westport, and took up our line of march for New Santa Fe, at which place we arrived the same day. We found about 480 Pro-Slavery men encamped. On the 23th we formed a regiment, and selected Col. P. H. Rosser of Vuginia as temporary Commander-in-Chief. On the 25th our forces had increased to 1,150, rank and file. We then went into a permanent organization, and selected Atchison as Major-General, Reid as Inigadier-General, Brown as cononel of the 1st and Resser of the 2d regiment, and gave the name of our forces "the Army of Law and Order of Kansas Territory."

On the 18th we took up a line of march for Osawattame, and encamped that right at Cedar Creek. On the 2, the we recurred our march, and encamped at Buil Creek. On the evening of the 25th Gen. Reid selected 250 men and one piece of artifery and moved on to 253 men and one peece of article, and the 25th he arrived near that place, and was attacked by 250 Abolitionsts, under the command of the notorious Captain John Brown, who commenced firing upon Reid from a thick chapparel 4th yards off. Gen. Read then formed bis men in an open prairie, and Major Beh fired upon the Abolitonists with the articlery loaded with grace. the Abolitionists with the artiflery loaded with grape Gen. Keid then made a successful charge upon them kilang 31 and took seven prisoners. Among the killed

was Frederick Brown.

The notorious John Brown was also killed by a Pro-Slavery man named Wnite, in attempting to cross the

arms de Cique. Among the prisoners taken is the son of O. C. Brown. Allong the prisoners teken is the solid of C. Blown.

of Lawrence notoricity; he will be humanely treated, and set at liberty when the war is over.

The other prisoners teken were shipped on the Polar Star, and a pledge exacted of them never to return to

The Fre-Slavery party had five wounded, none be

The Fre-Slavery party had five wounded, none believed to be dangerous. Capt. Boyce received a wound in the left wrist; Frank Gerdon in the left shoulder; Jackson in the mouth; Jno. Gerdon in the thigh, and Farker in the leg.

The Fre-Slavery men, contrary to the orders of Gen Reid, burnt nearly all of the houses in Osawattamie.

They took some forty head of cattle, a part of them being the same that prown and its party had stolen from the Georgia Colony, six horses, two wagons and one cart age.

one can age.

On the same day, Capt. Hays, with forty men, at tacked the house of the notorious Ottawa Jones, burnt his house and killed two Abolitionisis. Jones field to the com-field, was shot at by Hays, and is believed to

be dead.
About 6 p. m. on the 29th, the Abolitionists, number-About 6 p. m. on the 28th, the Abolitonists, nature-ing about 250 men, came within about three-quarters of a mile of our camp and anempted to surprise us, they no doubt thinking that our forces had been so much weakened by Kerd's march on Osawattamic that we would retreat and leave our baggage; but not so; the drum beat and soon every man in camp was ready for hattic. Seeing that we were ready to meet them, the r fied. The most of the men were in favor of pursuing them, but were prevented from doing so by Gen.

Atchison.
On the morning of the 30th, a council, composed of On the morning of the 30th, a council, composed of the heat efficers and captains of the different companies, was held, and by a large majority of those in council, it was accided to fine back on Indian Crees until we could get more provisions and ammunition, and to enable the soliders composing the army to become better driked and disciplined.

On the 3 is the army took up the line of march and encamped at Cedar Creek for the night.

On the 1st of September, Gen. Atchison resigned his con mission, and Gen. head was selected in his stead.

Our army, which had consisted of 1,200, had now been reduced to half that amount, are now stationed

ed to half that amount, are now statione at Indian Creek, and from the last information I could get, the pre-slavery party number only about 1,000 men in the Territory, of which number 600 are encamped at Indian Creek, and 1,000 on the north side of the Kan

sus river, near Lecompton.

The pro-slavery party have eight pieces of artillery and plenty of horses for cavairy, but they need an

The Abolition forces in the Territory do not exceed 1,200 n.en; they are well drilled, and each one of them is atmed with a beecher Bible and Giddings Prayer-Book. They have two pieces of artiflery—one that they took at Franklin, and the other they got at Lecompton in exchange for the brave Titus, Donald-

An aunition and provisions are needed, and a num-ber of intentry men that will emist for the war—toose ber of infantry men that will entist for the war-those that are willing to do their duty as soldiers, and no

OUTRAGE AT LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.-

From The St. Louis Intelligencer, Sept. 4. We learn from passengers on the steamers Emmand Folar Star, which arrived yesterday from the Uppe Missouri, that on Monday last a very serious affair took place at Leavenworth City, K. T. It seems that a cen pary of about 100 went from Weston to Leavenworth on a ferry boat, and ordered all the men capable of doing service to join them and go to the soat of the war. Those that refused were driven out of town. This was not done without a skirmish, in which four This was not done without a strings, in which our men were killed and several wounded. Two of those killed were named Phillips, a third, Rogers, the other unknown. One of the Fhillipses, we understand, was the person of that name who was tarred and feathered last Fall. He was a lawyer and a Free-State man. Rogers was a gan bier.

We are told there was no discrimination made by the

We are told there was no discrimination made by the Western n en as to the politics of these they drove off. The Fro-Slavery and Free-State men were about equally divided in Leavenworth City, and the citizens have endesvored to maintain a neutrality with reference to the Kanssa disturbances. It is a very flourishing business town, and prudential motives restrained the inhabitants from taking part in the hostilities. The Western was no however, were determined to free them. Western men, however, were determined to force them into the fray, and drove off those who would not join them. The town was in a state of great excitement, business being entirely suspended. About firty of the inhabitants who were driven off came down on the Emma and Polar Star.

BORDER NEWS.

From The St. Louis Republican, Sept. 6—Pro-Slavery.

[Furnished by the Officers of the Polar Star.]

The latest intelligence of immediate interest which reached us from the Territory, as we passed down, was the account of an attack by the Pro-Slavery party upon a company of about 300 hundred Free-Soilers at Orawattamie, on the 19th alt. Tharty of the Abolition-land the start of the Abolition of the Soilers at Orawattamie, on the 19th the notorious villan-lander. Grawattamie, on the limit that the aboundary is among whom was the notorious villain-leader. Brown—were killed, and several prisoners taken. The Pro-Slavery party had four men wounded. The "enemy" are reported to have made their resistance cowarding—throwing down ance with exceeding cowardice—throwing down their arms and camosing almost at the first fire. Ou Menday, at Leavenworth City, four men were killed

—two of each party—in a sort of general fracas, and about 100 of the citizens of Weston went down that afternoon; on the ferry-boat Lewis Burns, to assist in quelling the disturbance. Monday night three or four houses were burnt at Leavenworth, creating considerable panic among the inhabitants. About fifty of the Free-State residents were notified to leave, which they did with precipitate haste. We had on board several who fled from their homes with such of their effects as they could most readily secure. On Sunday night a row occurred in a gambling house, which resulted in the death of a man by the name of Rogers. "Accidents" of this nature are, however, of so common occurrence in the Territory as to hardly excite attention or remark.

tention or remark.

A general battle between the opposing forces was not anticipated for some days. The Pro-Slavery party is still greatly inferior in numbers to that of the Aboliis still greatly inferior in numbers to that of the Åbolitionists, and also in discipline and the supply of munitiens. A more effective organization will be made before the attack upon Lane is attempted. That valiant and patrictic General was still intrenched at Lawrence and awaiting an action. It is reported that his supply of provisions is becoming very much reduced, and that a "foray" on his part will soon be necessary. Numbers of the Pro-Slavery party are detailed to intercept the Yankee provision wagons, and it is almost in possible for any further supply of stores to reach Lawrence, unless some new demonstration on Lane's part requires the Pro-Slavery leaders to concentrate their men.

A large proportion of the rumors and stories concern-g affairs in the Territory are of course without founing affairs in the Territory are of course without foun-oction; but the presence there of nearly four thousand armed men, of the same kindred, country and cline, all eager for a fight, and upon whose respective ban-ners "No quarter" is fearfally inscribed—the daily, authenticated reports of barbarities most inhuman— "murders most foul!"—these are circumstances the bare mention of which is sufficient to make every American citizen who deserves the blessings he enjoys purse and ask, "What are the times upon which we have fallen?"

Five of the Free-State men who were taken prison-ers at Osswattamie were sent down on the Polar Star,

ers at Osawattanie were sent down on the Polar Star, and their passage paid by their captors—a novel, and certainly most humane method, of getting rid of such trephies of victory. Who shall say, therefore, that the Border Ruffians are not largely generous?

ATCHISON COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ATCHISON COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

[From the St. Lowis Republican, Sept. 4.]

St. JOSEPH, August 29, 1856.

I have time to write you only a few leading items brought in by express hast night. Gen. Atchison has been elected Commender-in-Chief of the armies of Kansas. His staff consists of some of the most distinguished officers of the Mexican war. He has tinguished efficers of the Mexican war. He has eleven hundred and fifty men in one division, and some five hundred in another. They will concentrate to-day upon Lawrence. Gen. Richardson had taken up his line of march for the northern line, to cut off further invasion from that quarter, but he received orders vesterday to move down to Lawrence. That town will be surrounded, and its fate decided before Menday night.

I will keep you advised of all leading incidents, as we have a daily express from the scene of the disturb-ence. In haste.

GOV. GEARY.

This gentlemen left in the afternoon train yesterday for Jefierson City. At that point he will take the boat and proceed directly to Kansas. We understand that he is very confident of being able, soon after his arrival there, to settle all the differences in that ill-fated Territory, and to restore peace and order within all its borders. We hope it may be so. We infer from the conversation between the President and a Committee of the Kansas Aid Society, which is published this morning, that full power has been given to the Governor and Gen. Smith to put an end to all these difficulties and if Gov. Geary is of the right sort of metal he will do it. He will, we are assured, and the friends of Law and Order in the Territory disposed to acquiesce in any arrangement which will protect them in their rights and property, leaving it to time and the voice of the From The St. Louis Republican, Sept. 6. arrangement which will protect them in their rights and property, leaving it to time and the voice of the people to determine whether Kansas shall or shall not be a Slave State. If the insurgents under Lane, and the banditti lately associated under Brown will not recognize his authority and obey the law, he can, we deabt not, find a way to make them do it. Gen. Smith has a military force quite sufficient for this pur-

THE REV. MR. NUTE, OF KANSAS. From the Boston Evening Transcript, Sept. 8.

The report of the arrest of the Rev. E. Nute, jr, b The report of the arrest of the Rev. E. Nute, jr, b
the invaders of Kansas, has occasioned great excite
ment in this vicinity, in circles that have not before
taken much interest in the troubles in that Territory.

Mr. Nute is agent of the American Unitarian Association. The last intelligence its efficers had from him
was contained in a letter received on Friday last by
the kev. Mr. Mites, the Secretary, which was forwarded
to St. Leuis to be remailed, on account of the fact that
the mails were plundered by the invaders of Kansas.
No letters from the East has been received by Mr. Nute
since his return to Lawrence, aithough at least a hundred have been sent him during the time. We are indelted to the courtesy of Dr. Miles for the following
extracts from Mr. Nute s official communication. The
letter is dated Aug. 25, two days before his arrest:

LAWRENCE Kansas, Aug. 25, 1856.

LAWRENCE Kanens, Ang. 25, 1856.

REV. DR. MILES—Dear Sur.: I fear that we are again cut off from all communication with our friends, and left to the unassisted might of our own defense against the fiendishness of our enemies. I have written from one to six letters by every mail that has left for the East since we reached home, and not a word yet in reply. Rather discouraging work, this, writing for the information and entertainment of those bent on our extermination.

our extermination.

I cannot repent the whole of the tale of horrors which I have seen in previous letters—with the strong probability of its never reaching you—then besides you will have the report by telegraph up to a much later than this date, and I trust there will be some more important events by that time. Of private single butcheries I will say nothing, save that they are so common as to have almost ceased being subjects of remark, and their horrible particulars are too sickening to relate. We are now waiting in readiness to start at a mo

We are now waiting in readiness to start at a moment's notice from Leavenworth, to recover the body and the personal effects of our murdered brother. In fact, I have made the proposition, offering myself and a team to go, if a small company will attend us with three other teams. It is thought, or was a few hours since, to be an expedition too dangerous. The widow of this victim, a sister of my wife's, is yet with us, and is so far recovered from her illness that we have comns so har recovered from her lines that we have com-municated the tidings of her bereavement. I need not tell you that, under all the horrible circumstances, it is an overwhelming blow. She is left desolate and utterly destitute. Her husband had all his property in the shape of gold about his person at the time of

the murder.
Three times we have asked for an escort over the Three times we have asked for an escort over the read to Leavenworth, of the highest officer in command of United States troops, now out of the Fort, in the Territory, and three times been refused. It was plainty no part of Pierce's purpose that the troops should give any protection to the men whom he has denounced in his Message as sectional fanaties. Have we not occasion to feel the deep villainy of Slavery as an institution? The smoking ruins, these groans and tests of widows and the fatherless in the wilderness, are its legitimate fruits. Its friends exult over our sufferings, and the men in the highest places of the land are busy, with the malice of demons, virtually instiguting such deeds as have desolated my cabin during the last week.

It I knew this would reach you and not get into the

If I knew this would reach you and not get into the If I knew this would reach you and not get into the hands of the enemy. I would tell you some things that would make you to understand our position, and the better ener into the feelings with which I write.

Those goods are yet at Leavenworth. We are sadly in want of some of them, but as they are directed to me at Lawrence, they will probably be plundered by the invaders, who are now gathering in that town.

The correspondents of The Boston Post and other papers in the service of this infamous Administration will report "All quiet in Kansas except some depredations by Free-State men, fanatical, blackhearted Abolitionsts," and all our reports will be pronounced in

tionists," and all our reports will be pronounced in some quarters publications got up for political effect. Ans't for us it is no mere political capital, but the stiddest of realities. It is mourning, destitution and Of course all church building has ceased. The walls

of the church are up ready for the roof, and make a fine appearance. The sawmills are all stopped. If it were not for this the carpenter who has the contract for the roof would be able to go on at the next breathingplace of peace.

I forward this to St. Louis, to be remailed at that city for Boston. Yours, as ever, for Freedom.

The Executive Committee of the Fifteenth Ward Rocky Mountain Club last evening completed the arrangements for their Young Men's Mass Meeting on Friday evening next in Washington Parade Ground. when Mr. BURLINGAME has agreed to address the public. WM. CURTIS NOYES, esq., will also speak on the same occasion. There will be a vast attendance of clubs, with banners and music, from the neighboring cities. The meeting promises to be one of the most effective of the campa

We learn that a meeting at the Tabernacle this evening, at which Mr. Burlingame was expected to speak, has been postponed.

TRIBUNE KANSAS PUND. 1 00 J. H
1 00 Church collection for Church collection for Kansas, Philipsville, 1 00 Ren, Pomeroy.
1 01 Benj, Pomeroy.
1 02 Benj, Pomeroy.
1 03 Chas. T. Pomeroy.
1 04 Chas. T. Pomeroy.
1 05 Chas. T. Pomeroy.
1 06 Chas. T. Pomeroy.
1 06 Cyrus W. Pomeroy.
1 06 Cyrus W. Pomeroy.
1 06 Lydia B. Pomeroy.
1 06 Jerusla Pomeroy.
1 06 Jerusla Pomeroy.
1 06 Rebecca W. Pomeroy.
1 06 Rebecca W. Pomeroy. Parkman. W....

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: I herewith inclose draft of \$187, which you will please add to your Kansas fund. Fifty Dollars of it was raised on the Battle Ground at Hubbardton, and the balance at a Kansas aid meeting, held at Fairhaven, Vt., July 4, 1856. Please forward to the Free-State men in Kansas, with the request of the Green Mountain Boys to invest it in bread for their friends or bullets for the Border Ruffians.

W. jr.... P. Weaver...

IRA C. ALLEN. Very respectfully yours, Fairharen, Vt., Sept. 6, 1856.

TO EARNEST MEN.

FRIENDS: The undersigned, on returning from his Kansas mission, reported as follows to the New-York Committee. Passing over the details of the Report. its conclusion is as follows:

"Such is a view of the actual condition of affairs at this present moment (Aug. 16th.) It is quite evident that the NATIONAL KANSAS COMMITTIEE are in great need of funds. It is apparent that THE CAUSE demands exertions and sacrifices which even its most earnest friends scarcely dream of. The North, alas, still sleeps. But our enemies are vigilant, unscrupulons and untiring.

"With a resoluteness of purpose worthy of imitation, the demon-hearted oligarchy of the South look gloatingly on, while the iron coils of their many-folded despotism still bourly tighten on their victim the crushing embrace of death.

'A masked and hypocritical Administration lisps of leniency and pacification to Northern ears, drowsy and dreamy, and, alas! too anxious for beguilementlisps with syren lure of quietude, at a moment when all eyes that see behold the hurrying platform of events, of treasons, plots and blood pressing onward with resistless force to its frightful final verge!

"At an hour like this, no sane man can expect a letting up of the curtains of the damned drama for purposes other than new and more revolting scenes of slaughter.

"The momentary calm now existent in the doomed land is but the prophetic quietude of the earthquake, The hesitancy of the North at an hour so critical as this; its halting, lukewarm movements, in view of a crisis so impending and fearful; its paralysis, induced by vague expectations and hope of Congressional action or Executive interposition, (an interposition which has thus far proved like the calling in of wolves to protect lambs); these things are mournful, indeed, and disheartening. On the edge of the crater, why slum bers the North! I but express the convictions of abler minds, when I assert my profound belief that the most bloody and terrible acts of the pre-arranged drama lie just within the future and are soon to be

West, such were my convictions. How sadly, heartachingly correct these forebodings have been proved, the present bloody scenes transpiring in our poor, de veted Kansas too well attest.

And now, out of their unutterable woes, from the innermost sanctuary of their heartrendings and despair, come up to us, beseechingly and reproachfully, moan ings for succor! Cursed be the soul which at such an heur fails to respond! By the manhood of her olden time, and by the deep truth-atterance of her present let the North arouse and act, and act fittingly! THE Chisis is upon Us! The issue is made; was long since made, cunningly and understandingly by the demon-oligarchy of the South. The issue presented to freemen is resistance to death or submission to laws whose counterparts are to be found nowhere this side of Hell. Slavery or extermination is their motto.

The practical question now before the North Whether to sacrifice, in Kansas, all that has thus far been obtained at a cost of so much blood and treasure; to ignominiously sacrifice it; or, by the addition of further effect to maintain this as a basis of still wider acquisitions. Two things lie just before us in our pathway. The first is, instant action to SUSTAIN OUR BRETHRES IN THE FIELD. Provisions, clothing and supplies of all kinds are imperatively required. These duties belong to the present. We must perform them sow. The second and equally important thing for us to accomplish is, THE ELECTION OF JOHN C. FREMONT, some eight weeks hence. The intention the oligarchy to forestall the events of November by prematurely WIPING OUT THE ISSUE, is too damnably apparent. To this end has Government, at this moment, "let loose the dogs of war" upon our poor, hunted fugitives-prisoners in their own homes! To this end is presented to them the alternative of Starration or Submission!

My present purpose is of a practical character. Our people are hemmed in on all sides. The intention of the Administration is to drive them out or destroy them. The Missouri River is closed against us. The Northern border of Kansas is blocked by regiments of marauding Ruffians under General Richardson of the Missouri-Kansas Militia. Government has openly avowed its intention to force the inhabitants of Kansas into submission to the laws of the Ruffian Kansas-Missouri Legislature. Of these infamous laws The Morning Herald of Sept. 6 says:

"The legislation of the usurping law-makers of Kansas is of a character so unjust, so iniquitous, so audacious, that we not only do not wonder at the resistance they have met with in the Territory, but we are astenished beyond expression that the people of the United States have not risen en masse against their enforcement? Gov. Bashford of Wisconsin has convened an Extra

Session of the Legislature. His Message recommends the consideration of measures for the protection of citizens of Wisconsin in the Territory of Kansas. Similar measures must be adopted by the Free States generally. Meantime our imperiled brethern are sending up earn-est cries for relief. We must not, cannot leave them to perish. Provisions and clothing and other supplies should be forwarded them immediately. The National Committee have used and are using all the means at their disposal to accomplish their objects. But the receipts are wholly inadequate to the emergency. A provision train of \$20,000 worth of supplies would b an installment quite small enough to send forward. If any man doubts our ability to send in supplies, and asks how it is to be done, I reply by AN ARMED ESCORT! To the call for such an escort all Illinois, and Iowa and Wisconsin will respond. President Pierce and his satellities have not yet quenched out the undying fires of Liberty in the breasts of Northern Freemen, however well he may have succeeded in denorthernizing himself. The North still lives, as he and his mercenaries shall find to their cost when the frosts of next November shall sip and blast their salt-sea fruit.

Friends of Kansas, now is the hour for you to be up and doing. Furnish us with the supplies we ask-sup plies which our poor beleagured heroes are so sadly in need of; and they shall go in-depend upon it! Te thousand Ruffians upon the northern borders of Kansas cannot withstand the strong live men who will volun teer to break their way through to the relief of their famishing brethren!

An earthquake lies sleeping at this moment within the brave free hearts of the young giants of the West.

Give us, then, the means we need for this great work. When the martyrs of Freedom give their blood freely for Kaneas, what man possessing the seul of a man can refuse the men supplies for their necessities?

Men of New-York-men of leisure-men of business men of means-have you "exhausted your constituted privileges" in this cause? Are you performing your duty to the brave men who are struggling to maintain principles and institutions which are the basis of all your presperity and of all your permanence? The struggle in Kansas is your struggle-its triumph is your triumph-its defeat is your defeat!

Each man among you wonders that something is not done for Kansas. Each man expects every other man is doing something! And thus amid this shuffling off of responsibility the poor victims of rapine and lust and power, are ground down beneath the iron heel of despetism and left single-handed to struggle and to perish! Men of New-York, will you do something? Will you act? Will you act promptly? Will you act sow? Let each man make the matter personal, and the work will be accomplished!

In conclusion, what liberal hearted man in this city will initiate this movement by a subscription worthy o a freeman! worthy of the cause! commensurate with the crisis—and inciting to others! Who will do it?

New York, Sept. 7, 1856.

THE FACTS IN NICARAGUA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Deplorable indeed is the situation of poor Nicaragua, disquieted as she has been for the last 30 years by domestic contentions, and, in a review of the affairs of that unhappy province it behooves us to con sider the true nature of those civil broils; for the writer of this article cannot believe that the great engine of civilization, the Press, will prostitute its powers to foster the spirit of Slavery, and to raise to power a tyrant and an adventurer; or to misrepresent a people who are now putting forth their might to crush the serpent they had unknowingly taken to their bosom The Indians of that country are a quiet, inoffensive, meek, and interesting race, possessing many qualities that would enable them to take a higher place in the scale of civilization than the majority of those who have expatriated themselves from the United States to rob these natives of their homes. Among them are many who are descendants of their Spanish conquerors and many others who emigrated thither for the purpose of gain. Some, no doubt, went there to seek a refuge om outraged civilized nations, and there, being unknown, they enjoyed all the privileges of upright men. These, in time, took to themselves wives from among the people of the land; and the texture of their hair, and the complexion of skin, will show that these persons who have for a long time given law to the land, and who have governed where their sires were strangers, are a mixture of all nations, not excepting the African. It is among these that we find those who have ever

disturbed the country by their unhappy dissentions; the natives would not encourage or participate in, they could possibly avoid it, those quarrels of the rival inctions which have so long impoverished the land and dved its soil with human gore. The wars in that country have always originated with the mixed races, the quarrel being as to who should feed at the public crib. The contending parties at the time of Walker's advent, were known as the Chamorristo and Castillo parties. The mixed races, in their contentions, have often forced the unwilling natives to assume arms, but they would throw them down on the first opportunity and retreat to the forest far from the din of war. I was in consequence of this fact that the Government of Nicaragua ceded to them the Island of Omitapo, in the Lake Nicaragua, where a short time since there were some 4,000 or 5,000 native residences; probably there are not so many hundreds at the present day, owing to the fact that at the time of the Costa Rica invasion of Nicaregua, some bungees went over to the island and turned some 600 or 800 cords of wood, which had been cut and corded for the use of the lake steamers. C. C. Hornsby deployed a squad of men to the Island to see that the residents cut two cords for every one consumed. The method of procedure was in this wise: Some fifty to sixty natives would be captured and compelled to cut a specified number of cords, after which others would be served in like manper until the required amount was provided. Many of them, not relishing the thing, forsook their island home in bungoes, and have gone to the district of Chontarlas; and there is not at this day a bungo to be seen, nor does Walker know where they are.

Now, as we have before said, the late contentions

which have disturbed this unhappy land are to be attributed to the mixed races; one of the parties, which was in the minority and known as the Castillo party.

Rosanna has settled down into a still despair, and his associates to come to their assistance. Yet it seems strange that we are not favored with a copy of that famous invitation about which there has been so much talk. I have never yet seen a copy of that invitation, or met a man who has seen it; nor, though I have been a resident of Nicaragua, have I ever re ceived a satisfactory answer to my inquiries concern ing it. But, be that as it may, Walker entered the country, and with the assistance of this faction overturned the then existent government; then, to stay the sacrifice of human life, a compact was entered into, a Provisional Government was installed, under the Presidency of Patricio Rivas. This gentleman assumes the reins of Government to find, as the sequel shows, he was but a puppet in the hands of Walker. The details of the execution of Gen. Chamorro have been published to the world, but the affair has been so beclouded in these statements that it is hard to perceive the true position of things, and is therefore not to be wondered at, that many persons look at the necessity of the thing rather than the right. And this will be the case until some vigorous pen, through the potency of the press, shall dispel the illusion in the name of truth, when all rightminded men will cry out shame on the little tyrant. I will not attempt to forestall the sober second judgment of the public, or even to recapitulate the horrors which have lately been enacted in that afflicted country; suffice it for the present to say, that the Castillo party, dignified by the more captivating name of "Democratic" after the accession of Walker to their ranks, have seen the folly of their ways, and have taken the first step that honor and their country demand, by repudiating the tyrant; uay, more, they as patriots should do, have gone further, and have taken up arms to expel the usurper from their fatherland.

Rivas, poor, deluded Rivas, it was long ere he per eived that the serpent was stealing a march upon him, and when forged returns of an election opened his eyes, he thought to put off the evil day by an appeal to universal suffrage; but there also he was quickly headed off by means of a popular election, which were all ready at hand cut and dried. There were re turns of the votes where there had been no polls held and returns of votes polled where there were no residents to vote! It was then that Rivas fled with his Cabinet. Leon, the stronghold of Nicaragua, which was said to have polled none but Walker votes, has received, with open arms, the repentent patriets, and now holds the tyrant at bay. Walker has not at this moment a thousand men, rank

and file, sick and well! all told! and the majority even of them are extremely disaffected. They have been deceived by the representations which first induced them to emigrate to that country, deceived after their arrival, and will be deceived as long as deception can be kept up. After submitting to the domineering brutality of their officers-after serving their six months term of service for which they enlisted-they are requested to call at the Quartermaster's Department and receive their pay, which is tendered in scrip, on which they do not realize 10 cents on the dollar. They can then have their discharge-but what a discharge They have no means, and Walker will not give them passports, without which they cannot pass Castillo Rapids; and if, through perseverance, they should reach that place, detection is certain, and they are re-

shipped to Granada to starve or fall into the naagain. But a short time previous to our de by the Cahawba one entire mounted company described Walker's cause and endeavored to cut their through to the coast by the Bluefield River, plans they journeyed along; but at the time of our parture it was generally whispered round and blue that they were entirely cut off. The reports of the like they have that they have that they are the state of the state bulletins show that they are even descring to a enemy. Enemy, indeed! Why, if ever there were people deserving the name of patriots it is those are endeavoring to expel this usurper, and they not surely be called the enemies of right, should wage war to the knife. This will shortly be the can Walker does not leave the country before the ben ning of the rainy season, for in that country cui found men who have reached that pitch of where the oppressed man is totally regardless of own life. New York, Sept. 2, 1256.

An official inventory of the estates subject to confication by virtue of the decrees of April 22 and July 14 has been promulgated in Granada by Messrs, W. T. Rodgers, John H. Marshall, and John L. Richard constituting a Commission under those decrees, a persons wishing to reclaim any of the estates cluded in this inventory are ordered to appear is Ganada, with competent proof, before the Commission, within forty days from Aug. 9, to show why the midof Nicaragua.

THE STORY OF A CRUEL WRONG.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin: I am sitting in my pleasant little nursery. De elder children, tired of play, have dropped she, Baby, too, is lying like a folded blossom, with is dimpled hand upon the cheek that still wears to sweet smile which never leaves it. The rose is bright with the glow of cheerful lights, and every loving wife and mother.

The air of love is breathing all about me. Love happiness. But I am not happy. With every joyfd thing in my own lot, there is a feeling of pain and unrest intruding itself constantly on me. Why?

Within ten feet of me there is a breaking heart, I know it by the great despairing sigh that every few minutes wails through the half-closed door of the sc joining room. I know it by the brilliant eye and the hollow check of my poor sewing-girl as she patiently plies her busy needle.

She was always delicate. For years there has been an unnatural beating of the heart and lustre of the

an unnatural beating of the heart and lustre of the eye. But within the last six weeks there have been sudden swoons and hurried summons to the village doctor, heavy sighs and sleeplesa nights. The cheek are growing hollower, and the black eyes brighter.

If you wender that I cannot forget her serrow, real the cause of her sufferings, and let every Christian; heart send up a prayer to that God without whan as a sparrow tall the to the ground, for the metherles child, decoyed by fair fair words, perhaps to after rua, and for the breken-hearted sister who is writhing as quivering under the long anguish of hope deferred.

KONANA DOLAN, a few years ago, left freland to America, arrived safely, prospered well, and sent home honderless children who remained at home. One brother, John, almost immediately followed her to this country, but it was only on the 21st of last May that the father in Roscommon received the remittance from John and Rosanna to pay the passage of ther sister, Catharine Dolan, to this country.

On the 3d day of June, Catharine sailed from Liver-

on the 3d day of June, Catharine sailed from Liverpool in the ship Calboun. On the 17th of July, at halfpast three, the vessel arrived at Quarantine, and a
small steamboat came and took the passengers to Castle
Gerden. Rosanna was to meet Catharine when she
arrived; but not seeing her sister there, Catharine
walked just outside the Castle Garden gate, and stood

arrived; but not seeing her sister there, Cathanas walked just outside the Castle Garden gate, and stood there crying.

A man came toward her. "What are you crying for, my child?" he asked.

"I expected my brother and sister here," she asswered, "and they have not come."

"What are their names!" asked the man.

"John and Rosanna Dolan," she answered.

"Dolan?" exclaimed the man. "I know these well. Come along with me, and I will show you the very house they live in."

The young girl wiped her eyes, went in after her bundle, bade good by to the two or three neighbors who had been her fellow-passengers, and went away with a heart full of hope at the prospect of meeting the long-parted ones she loved.

Five minutes later Rosanna was at the spot. A little boy, who had been the companion of her sister on the voyage, told her all that had happened. But whee she had gone, or with whom, he could not tell. At first Rosanna was not so much alarmed. But that was the list she ever heard of Catharine. Search has been made by the distracted brother and sister amid all the low haunts they could hear of in the city. They have visited the Mayor, advertised in the papers, but all to no effect.

Rosanna has settled down into a still despair, and

ner brother dares not write nome to the poor later until he hears of Catharine. He has saved up a few dollars which he is willing to offer to any one who may bring him information of his sister.

After advertising at first, he received a letter, signed S. Johnson, No. 29 Roosevelt street, informing him that there he would hear of his sister Catharine. He went have been been hear here. The house

there he would hear of his sister Catharine. He went there, but there was no such man there. The house was inhabited by a respectable grocer who knew nothing of any such girl whatever.

After considerable search he found a man named John Johnson, at No. 83 Roosevelt street; but he denied all knowledge of the letter, called down all the "boarders," some twenty-five girls, and allowed him to scarch the house. One woman said that a girl had landed from some ship, and been there for a while, but had gone to the Hospital with a felon on her fager. The man directed him to an "S. Jones," who lived near by, suggesting that he might have written the letter. John called there. S. Jones denied the writing of the epistle, and John says he saw no evidence against the respectability of his house.

I mention all these facts, because they may afford a

I mention all these facts, because they may afford a clue to some enterprising and humane person who would restore joy and life to three aching hearts, and perhaps save one from a fate far worse than death. Rosanna says in her quiet, despairing way. "Id be "glad did I hear she was dead, so I only knew she was "safe. But I have her to Almighty God, for He can take was the same of the same

"take care of her."
The doctor says Rosanna cannot live unless the load that is breaking her heart be removed. Is there none who read this that might save a human life?

CATMARISE DOLLAS was nearly nineteen years of age, very dark hair, blue eyes, average hight, and at the time of her arrival wore a brown merino dress, plaid woolen shawl, short hair confined by a net, and a straw hat trimmed with red plaid ribbons. She had only a bundle, and five dollars in money was eurolled on the ship's register.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

IMPORTANT TO AMERICAN EXHIBITORS AT THE FRENCH CRYSTAL PALACE.

ETTER FROM ALEXANDER VATTEMARE TO GOV. CLARE The following letter has been received by Gov. Clark from Mr. Vattemare, who was charged with the distribution of Diplomas to American inventors. Accompanying it are the Diplomas destined for citizens

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of New-

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York.

Sir: The labors of the several Committees of the International Jury of the Universal Exhibition prevented the Diplomas destined to accompany the Medals and Honorable Mentions from being delivered at the seme time, immediately at the close of the Exhibition. The Medals destined to foreign exhibitors were received by the Commissioners of their respective nations, and distributed at home publicly, on a special day appointed for the purpose by the head of the Executive. Most of the Medals awarded to American citizens were received in Paris, either by themselves or by their agents. The Diplomas for the Medals, as well as the Honorable Mentions, destined for the United States, are now ready, and it was thought that the Governors of the several States whose citizens obtained prizes, would feel disposed to pay an additional honor to their fellow-citizens by having their Diplomas delivered efficially to them. It is for that reason that his Excellency the United States Minister here was kind enough to take charge of said Diplomas and forward them to the State Department, thence to be transmitted to the Executive of each State to whom they are destined.

The following is the list of the medals and honorable.

The following is the list of the medals and honorable mentions awarded to citizens of the State of New-York by the International Jury, viz:
Grand Medal of Henor, C. Guedyear ... 10th class.
Medal of Henor (s. 1d), Sitts, J. A ... 6th class.
First class Medal (sliver), King ... 13th class.